

5.3400, 5.3600, 5.3700

77860

SOI/79-30-1-13/78

AUTHORS: Yur'Wey, Yu. K., Belganova, Z. V., Kostetskiy, P. V.,
Prokof'yev, A. I.

TITLE: Triacyloxyboranes and Tetraacetoxygermanium in Acylation
of Benzene and Thiophene

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol 30, No 2,
pp 415-420 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors studied relative acylating ability of mixed
anhydrides of various organic acids (acetic, propionic, and
butyric) and inorganic acids, $B(OH)_3$, $Al(OH)_3$, $Ge(OH)_4$, and
 $Si(OH)_4$. The acylation of benzene was performed with the
anhydrides formed in situ from the organic acid and the
halides of the nonmetals (boron bromide, germanium
tetrachloride, aluminum chloride, and silicon tetra-
chloride) in benzene solution in presence of anhydrous
aluminum chloride. If the latter is absent, the mixed
anhydrides can be isolated. The yields of the synthesized
ketones are shown in Table 1.

Card 1/3

Triacyloxyboranes and Tetraacetoxygermanium in Acylation of Benzene and Thiophene

77862
SOV/79-30-1-12/75

Table 1.

(A)	(B)			(C)
	R=CH ₃	R=C ₂ H ₅	R=2-C ₂ H ₅	
(D)	66	56	63.3	$7.3 \cdot 10^{-10}$
(E)	47	49.5	55	$2.2 \cdot 10^{-10}$
(F)	31	—	—	$6 \cdot 10^{-12}$
(G)	28	—	—	—

Key to Table 1: (A) Acylating agent; (B) Yield of the ketone C_6H_5COR (in %); (C) The first dissociation constant of inorganic acid of the mixed anhydride; (D) Boroanhydride of organic acid (boron triacetate); (E) Silicoanhydride of organic acid (silicon tetraacetate); (F) Aluminum triacetate; (G) Germanium triacetate

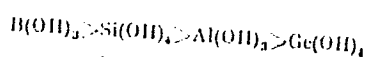
Card 2/3

Tetraacyloxyboranes and Tetraacyloxygermanium In Acylation of Benzene and Thiophene

77862

SOV/79-39-4-13/78

It can be seen that the acylation capacity of the mixed anhydrides decreases with decreasing acidity of the inorganic acid:



Thiophene was acylated by borooanhydrides of acetic and butyric acids and by germanium tetraacetate (yields of acetothienone and propyl-2-thienyl ketone were 68.5%) using stannic chloride as catalyst. There are 2 tables and 20 references, 5 Soviet, 6 German, 1 French, 1 Finnish, 1 U.K., and 6 U.S. The 5 most recent U.K. and U.S. references are: D. Tarbell, J. Price, J. Org. Chem., 28, 245 (1957); H. Anderson, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 74, 2371 (1952); Chem. Abst., 41, 5481 (1947); H. Cook, J. Platt, B. Saunders, G. Stacey, J. Chem. Soc., 1950, 3125; J. Johnson, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 73, 5888 (1951).
Moscow State University (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

ASSOCIATION:

SUBMITTED:
Card 3/3

February 9, 1959

PROKOF'YEV, Aleksandr Ivanovich; SHIGAREV, G.A., red.; KUZ'MINYKH,
A.A., red. izd-va; GRECHISHCHEVA, V.I., tekhn. red.

[Organization of work in labor protection at sawmilling and
woodworking enterprises] Organizatsiia raboty po okhrane
truda na lesopil'no-derevoobrabatyvaiushchem predpriatii;
v pomoshch' inzheneru po tekhnike bezopasnosti. Moskva, Gos-
lesbumizdat, 1963. 81 p. (MIRA 17:1)

DONSKOY, K.V.; DUNAYEV, Yu.A.; PROKOF'YEV, A.I.

Electric conductivity measurements in gas jets. Zhur. tekhn. fiz.
32 no.9:1095-1098 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut imeni A.F. Ioffe AN SSSR,
Leningrad.

(Electric conductivity—Measurement)
(Jets—Fluid dynamics)

5(3)

AUTHORS:

Yur'yev, Yu. K., Belyakova, Z. V., Kostetskiy, P. V.,
Prokof'yev A. I.

SOV/79-29-8-30/81

TITLE:

Tetraacyloxy-silanes in Organic Synthesis. XXIII. Acylation
of Amines, Arylhydrazines and Acid Hydrazides With Tetraacyl-
oxy-silanes

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 8,
pp 2594 - 2597 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Previously (Ref 1) the authors described the acylation of
diethyl-amine with tetraacyloxy-silanes as a convenient syn-
thesis of the N-N-diethylamides of the saturated monobasic
organic acids (yields 60-90%)
 $(RCOO)_4Si + 4 NHR'R'' \rightarrow 4 RCONR'R'' + Si(OH)_4$. It suggested
itself to synthesize also other N,N-dialkyl- and N-alkylamides
of the acids in the same way, and to use this method for the
synthesis of the N,N-diethylamides of the aromatic acids,
especially benzoic acid, o- and m-toluic acids (Refs 2,3).
The acylation of dibutylamine was carried out with the silicic
anhydrides of acetic, propionic, butyric and caproic acid,

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Tetraacyloxy-silanes in Organic Synthesis. XXIII. Acylation of Amines, Arylhydrazines and Acid Hydrazides With Tetraacyloxy-silanes SOV/72-29-8-30/81

in which connection the N,N-dibutyl-acylamides of these acids were obtained in yields of 65-81%. Acylation of diethyl amine with the silicic anhydrides of benzoic acid, o- and n-toluic acids yielded the N,N-diethyl-benzamide (63%), N,N-diethyl-o-toluamide (24%), and N,N-diethyl-p-toluamide (37%). The decrease in the acylation capability of the tetraacyloxy-silane with increasing acidity was already previously observed by the authors (Ref 4). According to C. Friedel and A. Ladenburg (Ref 5), acetamide and N-ethyl acetamide were obtained in yields of only 12% and, accordingly, 5-6% on letting through ammonia and ethyl amine into the benzene solution of the silicon-acetic anhydride. The acylation of ethyl amine on heating with tetraacyloxy-silanes in the autoclave at 100° gave the N-ethyl amides of the acetic, propionic, butyric, valerianic, isovalerianic and caproic acid in yields of 33-82%. The acylation of phenyl hydrazine with the silicic anhydrides of acetic and propionic acid yielded the phenyl hydrazides of these acids (67 and 61%):

$$4 \text{ C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NHNH}_2 + (\text{RCOO})_4\text{Si} \rightarrow 4 \text{ C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NHNHRCOR} + \text{Si}(\text{OH})_4$$

The re-

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Tetraacyloxy-silanes in Organic Synthesis. XXIII. SOV/79-29-8-30/81
Acylation of Amines, Arylhydrazines and Acid Hydrazides With Tetraacyloxy-
silanes

sultant substituted amides and hydrazides of the acids obtained by the above-mentioned acylation, their yields and constants, are presented in the table. There are 1 table and 29 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: July 2, 1958

Card 3/3

KOSTYANOVSKIY, R.G.; PROKOP'YEV, A.K.

Three-membered rings with coordination bonds. Dokl. AN SSSR 161
no.5:1054-1057 © '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR. Submitted July 1, 1965.

NESMEYANOV, A.N.; DROZD, V.N.; SAZONOVA, V.A.; ROMANENKO, V.I.; PROKOF'YEV, A.K.;
NIKONOVA, L.A.

Biferrocenyls and terferrocenyls. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd.khim. nauk no.4:
667-674 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:3)

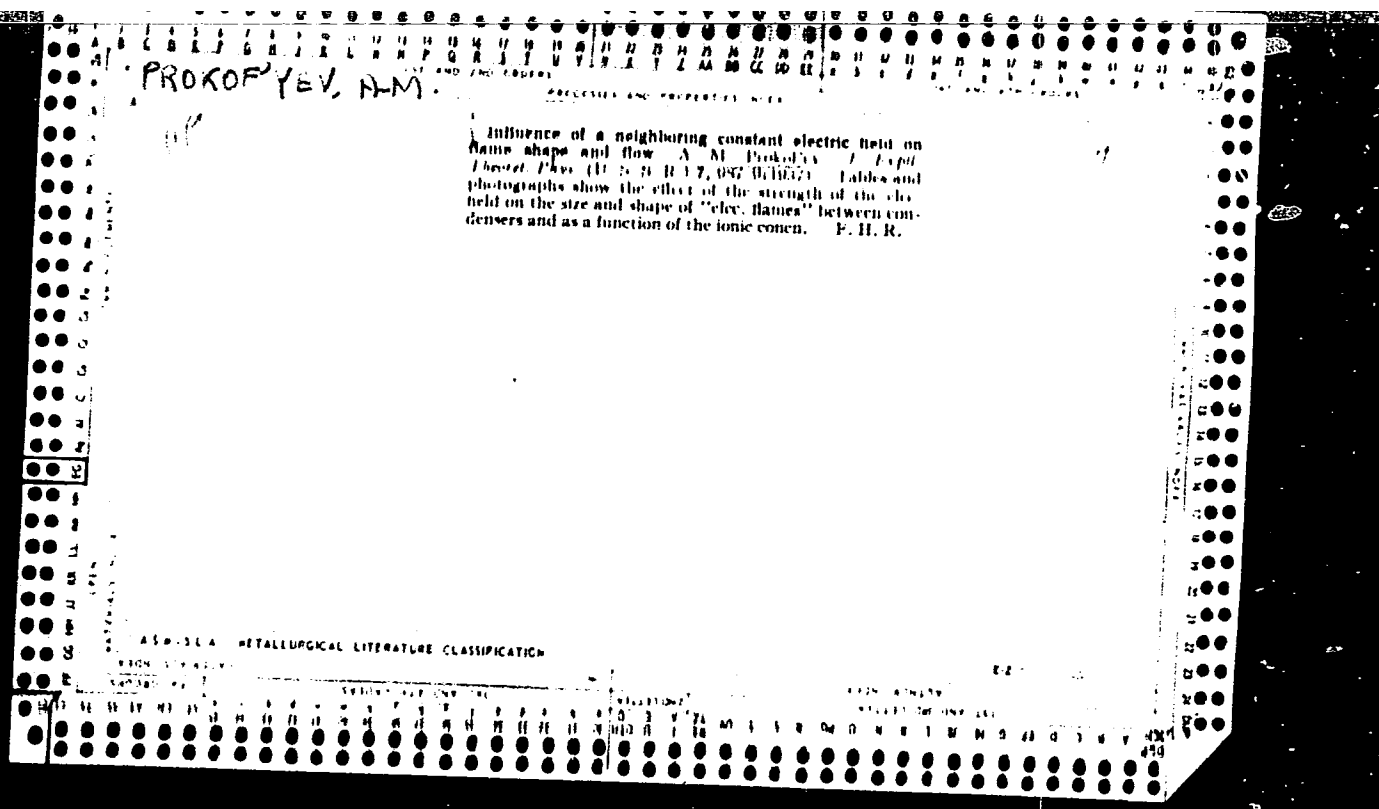
1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(Ferrocene)

KOSTYANOVSKIY, R.G.; PROKOF'YEV, A.K.

Aminomethylstannanes. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. khim. no.1:175-178 '65.
Izv. AN SSSR Ser. khim. no.1:175-178 '65.

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

(MIRA 18:2)



PROKOF'YEV, A. M.

CC

A 7

Torch ion counter. A. PROKOF'YEV (Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., 1937, 16, 41-43). When the torch-like effluence produced on the circuit conductor of a short-wave generator, described by Zhitnikovitch, is quenched by applying a sufficient p.d. between plates placed on each side of the conductor, which for this purpose is made to end in a sphere of 2 mm. radius, stray ions in the space between the plates produce flashes on the sphere, so that the apparatus can act as an ion counter. It gave, in a comparative test, results similar to those obtained with a Geiger-Müller counter, when exposed to a 0.078 mg. Ra prep., but was somewhat less sensitive. It will detect slow ions, e.g., those produced by passing a flame in front of the sphere, as well as fast ones.

R. C. M.

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROKOF'YEV, A. M. 3 Some characteristics of the torch ion-counter. A. M. Prokof'ev. <i>J. Exptl. Theoret. Phys.</i> (U. S. S. R.) 9, 1393-6(1939).—P. gives data on the characteristics as a function of the regime, and finds that the counter may behave either as an electron or as a pos.-ion instrument. F. H. Rathmann ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																									
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PROKOF'YEV, A.M.

High Frequency Recorder Used As An Indicator of Light Ions. (In Russian.) A. M. Prokof'ev. *Zhurnal Tekhnicheskoi Fiziki* (Journal of Technical Physics), v. 18, May 1948, p. 601-602.

Investigates the above. Obtained results indicate that high-frequency corona is induced by the group of light air ions. These ions, being gas ions, may produce corona by different ways. Method of investigation and obtained data are indicated.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SECTION	SUBSECTION	CLASSIFICATION
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100	100	100

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
SA										A 53										537.523.3									
1858. Excitation of the high-frequency corona by negative ions. A. M. Prokofiev. J. Tech. Phys., USSR, 20, 802-4 (July, 1950) In Russian. It is experimentally established that the high-frequency corona is mainly excited by negative ions at voltages near threshold. To suppress active corona formation it is sufficient to balance the negative charge on the point of a point-cylinder spark-gap inserted in the circuit by a positive constant potential. In the particular experimental conditions this potential was of the order of some tens of volts, a negligible fraction of the h.f. voltage. All the other parameters remaining unchanged, this potential is ultimately determined by the convection speed of the air current blown past the point of the spark-gap. B. F. B Kraus																													
ASH-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																													

PROKOF'YEV, A.M.

Effect of a weak constant electric field on a scintillation counter.
Uch zap. Ped inst Gerts. 197:180-183 '58. (MIRA 16:9)
(Scintillation counters)

PROKOF'YEV, A.M.

A counter on predominantly positive high-frequency pulses. Uch zap.
Ped inst Gerts. 197:184-186 '58. (MIRA 16:9)
(Scintillation counters)

ПРОКФ'ЯТ, АЛЕКСЕЙ МАКАРОВИЧ

Smolenskiy ekonomicheskii administrativnyy rayon. Smolensk, Smolenskoye
knizhnoye izd-vo, 1958.

50 p. Illus. 20 cm.

24(3)
AUTHORS: Prokof'yev, A. M., Kabardin, O. F., Kuddu, K. F. SOV/48-23-8-15/25

TITLE: An Investigation of the Initial Phases of a High-frequency Discharge From a Point Electrode in Air at Atmospheric Pressure

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1959, Vol 23, Nr 8, pp 1004-1006 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors made attempts to check the assumption that phenomena of corona discharges occur in high-frequency discharges from points. The experimental arrangement consisting of a high-frequency generator, a high-voltage rectifier, and a discharge space is described and the experimental results are discussed. Experiments revealed that the initial voltage which is necessary to develop high-frequency discharge is below the initial voltage of a negative and positive corona at constant voltage. The change of the initial voltage for high-frequency discharge depends on the shape and size of the discharge point, on the discharge space, and on the frequency. The corresponding results of measurement are summarized by the diagram of figure 1, which represents the variation of the initial voltage as a function of frequency for five different discharge points. By

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SOV/48-23-8-15/25
An Investigation of the Initial Phases of a High-frequency Discharge From a
Point Electrode in Air at Atmospheric Pressure

further investigation the ignition voltage and the stopping potential of point discharge were determined on simultaneous application of direct voltage and high-frequency alternating voltage in different ratios. As an example, figure 2 shows the range in which the pulse of the streamers of a positive corona, appearing before the initiation of the latter, as well as of the high-frequency discharge from points arises at frequencies of 10 megacycles. Similar measurements were made for six further frequencies, showing that the formation of discharges and pulses of the "streamers" of a positive corona depends on the shape of the points, on the frequency, and on the intensity of the initial ionization. However, the authors point out that the zone in which discharge is observed has a natural voltage range in which the formation of "streamer" pulses may be found. There are 2 figures and 2 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

Card 2/2

L 45075-66

ACC NR: AP6025301 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0416/66/000/007/0071/0073

AUTHOR: Ryzhechkin, A., (Lieutenant Colonel); Prokof'yev, G., (Lieutenant Colonel); Korolev, A., (Major); Kotel'nikov, P., (Captain)

ORG: none

TITLE: Floating bridge made of river transportation facilities u

SOURCE: Tyl i snabzheniye sovetskikh vooruzhennykh sil, no. 7, 1966, 71-73

TOPIC TAGS: floating bridge, bridge

ABSTRACT: A floating bridge consisting of eight platform barges of 200-ton carrying capacity each placed alongside of each other was constructed across a river in the summer of 1965. The river was 97 m wide with 1.76 m of maximum depth and the speed of the current was 0.42 m/sec. The barges were paired, and the distance between the barges was 7 m. The removable section of the bridge, for the passage of boats, was 23 m wide, and it could be removed by means of a

Card 1/2

L 45075-66

ACC NR: AP6025301

tugboat, an operation which required only 10 min. The authors list the advantages of this type of floating bridge. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [DW]

SUB CODE: 19/ SUBM DATE: none/

Card 2/2 blg

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40106
S/048/62/026/008/028/028
B181/B102

AUTHORS: Velyukhov, G. Ye., and Prokof'yev, A. N.

TITLE: Scattering of neutrons on neutrons

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 26, no. 8, 1962, 1113 - 1115

TEXT: In theoretical papers (K. M. Watson, Phys. Rev., 88, 1163 (1952); V. V. Komarov, A. M. Popova, Zh. eksperim. i teor. fiz., 38, 1559 (1960)) it was suggested that the interaction of neutrons should be investigated in nuclear reactions such as $d+n \rightarrow p+2n$, the final product of which contains two interacting neutrons in the singlet state with a low energy with respect to the center-of-mass system. A target of deuterium polyethylene based on tantalum was bombarded with 14.1-Mev neutrons from the reaction $T+d \rightarrow \alpha+n$. The theoretical maximum energy E_p^m of the resulting protons is 11.8 Mev. According to Refs. 2 and 3, the neutron interaction leads to a maximum of the proton energy distribution at E_p^m , which is given by

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Scattering of neutrons...

S/048/62/026/008/028/028
B181/B102

$f(E_p) \sim \frac{\sqrt{E_p^m - E_p}}{E_p^m - E_p + 2/3\epsilon}$, where ϵ is the interaction energy. The true

principal maximum of the proton energy spectrum recorded in the direction of the primary neutrons is found at 11.7 ± 0.2 Mev. The maximum occurring at 14.1 Mev is due to elastic collisions with the 5% hydrogen in the target. Because of losses in the target and the counters the principal maximum is, however, so indistinct that the interaction energy of neutrons in the singlet state cannot be exactly determined. However, the experiment shows that the reaction under consideration can be used to determine the interaction parameters of two neutrons. There are 2 figures. J

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im. A. F. Ioffe AN SSSR
(Physicotechnical Institute im. A. F. Ioffe AS USSR)

Card 2/2

VELYUKHOV, G.Ye.; PROKOF'YEV, A.N.

Interaction of 14.1 Mev. neutrons with tritium. IAd. fiz. 1
no.6:1009-1013 Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut imeni Ioffe AN SSSR.

33094

S/638/61/001/000/017/056
B104/B138

24.6600

AUTHORS: Velyukhov, G. Ye., Prokof'yev, A. N., Starodubtsev, S. V.

TITLE: Study of capture reactions of light nuclei with 14.1-Mev neutrons

SOURCE: Tashkentskaya konferentsiya po mirnomy ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii. Tashkent, 1959. Trudy, v. 1, Tashkent, 1961, 129 - 134

TEXT: The reaction $T(d, n)He^4$ was the neutron source for studying the reaction (n, d) with 14.1-Mev neutrons on a number of isotopes. The deuterons were accelerated to 260 Mev in a Cockcroft-Walton generator. The neutron yield was determined with a CsI(Tl) monitor measuring the

α -particles from reaction $T(d, n)He^4$. The telescope consisted of a single chamber into which was placed the target of the test substance, the boron counters, the unseparated foils and the NaI(Tl) crystal. To study angular distributions the whole chamber could be rotated about an axis running vertically through the target. The chamber was filled with a gas mixture
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S/638/61/001/000/017/056

B104/B138

Study of capture reactions ...

composed of 95% K_2 , 5% CH_4 ; pressure 150 mm Hg. Three reactions were studied: $F^{19}(n, d)O^{18}$; $P^{31}(n, d)Si^{30}$; $S^{32,34}(n, d)P^{31,33}$. Teflon ($CF_2=CF_2$) targets with a density of 5.1 mg/cm^2 were used for the first reaction. The neutron flux was $2 \cdot 10^9$ neutrons/cm². Red phosphorus deposited onto a platinum backing was used for studying reaction $P^{31}(n, d)Si^{30}$. Density was 4.45 mg/cm^2 , neutron flux $2 \cdot 10^9$ neutrons/cm². The natural isotope mixture was used for studying reaction $S^{32,34}(n, d)P^{31,33}$. The target was made by depositing sulfur onto a tantalum backing. Results are tabulated. There are 5 figures, 1 table, and 14 non-Soviet references. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: Thomas R. G., Phys. Rev., 97, 224, 1955; Glenn, Frye, Phys. Rev. 93, 1087, 1957; Carlson R., Phys. Rev., 107, 1094, 1957; Ribe F. L. Phys. Rev., 106, 769, 1957.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR (Leningrad Physicotechnical Institute AS USSR)

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33094

Study of capture reactions ...

S/638/61/001/000/017/056
B104/B138

Table. Measurement results.

Legend: (1) Reaction, (2) $\sigma(\theta) \cdot 10^{27}$, $\text{cm}^2/\text{sterad}$, (3) Q , Mev, (4) θ = angle at which the energy spectrum of the reaction products was taken, (a) authors' data, (b) data obtained by F. L. Ribe (Phys. Rev., 106, 769, 1957).

(1) Тип реакции	(2) $\sigma(\theta) \cdot 10^{27}$ см ² /стерад		(3) Q , Мэв		(4) θ		I_p
	(a) наши дан- ные	(b) рабо- та [10]	(a) наши данные	(b) работа [10]	(a) наши данные	(b) работа [10]	
$F^{19}(n, d)O^{18}$	26,2	24	$-5,9 \pm 0,08$	$-5,79 \pm 0,08$	0,039	0,036	S
$P^{31}(n, d)Si^{30}$	32,5	—	$-5,2 \pm 0,2$	—	0,051	—	S
$S^{32,34}(n, d)P^{31,33}$	—	—	$-7,7 \pm 0,1$	—	—	—	S
$S^{32,34}(n, d)P^{31,33}$	—	—	$-10,1 \pm 0,1$	—	—	—	S

Card 3/3

X

VELYUKHOV, G.Ye.; PROKOF'YEV, A.N.

Neutron-neutron scattering. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 26 no.3:
1113-1115 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut imeni A.F.Ioffe AN SSSR.
(Neutrons--Scattering)

L 21742-65 EWT(m)/EWA(h) AFWL

ACCESSION NR: AP4044665

S/0120/64/000/004/0032/0036

AUTHOR: Velyukhov, G. Ye.; Prokof'yev, A. N.

TITLE: Producing large neutron beams with energies of 2.5 and 14 Mev

SOURCE: Pribery* i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 4, 1964, 32-36

TOPIC TAGS: neutron, neutron production, 2.5 Mev neutron production, 14 Mev neutron production

ABSTRACT: A neutron generator is described in which only single-atom D_1^+ ions pass a slit in the diaphragm. The beam is swept within 12 mm on the target at 400 cps for better utilization of the target's surface and better heat removal, and the bulk of the heat is removed by a mercury cooling system. The latter ensures + 50C on the target with 600 w power liberated in it (current, 2.3 ma) and with a mercury temperature of -25C; the targets used were: D-Zr, D-Ti, T-Zr, and T-Ti. The above heat-removal techniques made possible neutron yields of

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L 21742-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4044665

3

2.7×10^{11} neutr/sec at 14 Mev and 10^{10} neutr/sec at 2.5 Mev from standard D and T 14-mm-diameter targets. The neutron yield was constant in time and was independent of the target type (D-Zr or D-Ti). For obtaining 10^{12} neutr/sec and more at 14 Mev, a mixed beam of D and T ions impinging a T target or two beams -- D and triton -- striking the same target are suggested. "The authors wish to thank A. P. Pulin and A. M. Tsvetkov for their constant help with the experimental work." Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR (Physico-Technical Institute, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 09Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

21(5)

SOV/20-127-4-14/60

AUTHORS:

Velyukhov, G. Ye., Prokof'yev, A. N., Starodubtsev, S. V.,
Academician of the UzbSSR

TITLE:

Investigation of the Reactions $F^{19}(n,d)O^{18}$ and $P^{31}(n,d)Si^{30}$ at
a Neutron Energy of 14.1 Mev

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 4, pp 781-783
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The present paper investigates the pick-up reaction (n,d) proceeding without the formation of a compound nucleus of the reactions mentioned in the title. The reaction $T(d,n)He^4$ was used as a neutron source at deuteron energies of 260 kev. A proportional counter was used as a monitor; the absolute measurement was carried out with the α -particles originating from the source reaction and recorded by means of a scintillation counter with CsJ(Tl)-crystal. A telescope consisting of two proportional scintillation counters was used for investigating the reaction products; the telescope was placed in the same chamber as the reaction target. One of the proportional counters was used for measuring the losses, the other one for determining the reaction energy which made it

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Investigation of the Reactions $F^{19}(n,d)O^{18}$ and
 $P^{31}(n,d)Si^{30}$ at a Neutron Energy of 14.1 Mev

SOV/20-127-4-14/60

possible to determine these two factors at the same time. The results on the reaction energies agreed with those found by Wolfe et al (Ref 6). The differences in the energy losses for protons and neutrons of the same energy amounted to $\sim 75\%$. Therefore, both particles could be reliably identified. The angular distribution of the secondary particles was determined from the change in the angle between the telescope axis and the direction in which the neutrons escaped. The background was determined under all angles under which the investigations were carried out. The energy spectra of the deuterons of the two reactions for the angle $\theta=0$ are indicated in figures 1 and 2. Figure 3 shows the energy spectra of the deuterons of both reactions under $\theta = 20^\circ$, and figure 4 the deuteron angular distribution of both reactions (transition into the ground state); besides the experimentally determined values, all diagrams also contain the theoretical curves (Butler et al).

Card 2/3

Investigation of the Reactions $F^{19}(n,d)O^{18}$ and
 $P^{31}(n,d)Si^{30}$ at a Neutron Energy of 14.1 Mev

SOV/20-127-4-14/60

The value -5.9 ± 0.3 Mev was obtained for the Q of the first reaction, and $Q = -5.2 \pm 0.2$ Mev was found for the second reaction. In the first case, besides the transition into the ground state, transitions to higher energy levels take place. The angular distribution was in good agreement with the theoretical values found by Butler (Ref 9). Finally, the authors thank A. P. Pulin and A. M. Tsvetkov for their assistance in the experiment. There are 4 figures and 12 references.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physics and Technology of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 23, 1959

Card 3/3

PROKOP'YEV, Aleksey Makarovich

[Smolensk economic region] Smolenskii ekonomicheskii administra-
tivnyi raion. Smolenskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1958. (MIRA 12:3)
(Smolensk economic region)

PROKOF'YEV, A. M.

"The Investigation of Initial Stages of Development of Ultra High Frequency Discharges from the Needle in Air and at Atmospheric Pressure."

paper presented at Second All-Union Conference on Gaseous Electronics, Moscow, 2-6 Oct '58.

PROKOF^YEV, A. N.

Metody Resheniya Trigonometricheskikh Uravneniy. Rostov N/D, Izv. Ped. In-ta,
10 (1940), 88-100.

SO: Mathematics in the USSR, 1917-1947
edited by Kurosh, A. G.,
Markushevich, A. I.,
Rashevskiy, P. K.
Moscow-Leningrad, 1948.

Prokof'yev, A.N.

S/166/60/000/03/04/011
C111/C222

AUTHORS: Velyukhov, G.Ye., Prokof'yev, A.N., Academician AS Uz SSR, and Starodubtsev, S.V.

TITLE: A Method for Identifying Charged Particles From Reactions With Quick Neutrons ⁷⁹

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk Uzbekskoy SSR, Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, 1960, No. 3, pp. 24 - 31

TEXT: For the investigation of the nuclear reactions (n,p) , (n,d) , (n,α) the charged particles appearing during the configuration interaction must be identified ; that leads to several difficulties. The authors propose a method basing on the measurement of

$E \sim \frac{dE}{dx}$ while usually $\frac{dE}{dx}$ is measured. The

proposed method permits to identify dependably the charged particles in a large energy interval. The scheme of devices used for the application of the method is described in detail.

✓B

Card 1/2

A Method for Identifying Charged Particles
From Reactions With Quick Neutrons

S/166/60/000/03/04/011
C111/C222

There are 4 figures and 1 non-Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut AN SSSR
(Leningrad Physical-Technical Institute AS USSR)

Institut yadernoy fiziki AN Uz. SSR
(Institute of Nuclear Physics AS Uz SSR)

SUBMITTED: November 10, 1959

VB

Card 2/2

84961

S/056/60/039/003/047/058/XX
B006/B070

24,000

AUTHORS: Velyukhov, G. Ye., Prokof'yev, A. N., Starodubtsev, S. V.

TITLE: Capture Reaction on F^{19} , P^{31} , and S^{32} Nuclei

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1960, Vol. 39, No. 3(9), pp. 563 - 565

TEXT: The authors had established in Ref. 1 that the differential cross sections of the reactions $F^{19}(n,d)O^{18}$ and $P^{31}(n,d)Si^{30}$ coincide if the transitions to the ground levels of O^{18} and Si^{30} take place at $E_n = 14.1$ Mev. If it is assumed that this is due to the last protons of F^{19} and P^{31} being in the same state, a similar result should be expected for the reactions $Ne^{20}(n,d)F^{19}$ and $S^{32}(n,d)P^{31}$, since also in this case the last protons of Ne^{20} and S^{32} are in the same state ($2S_{1/2}$). To clear up this, the authors studied simultaneously the (n,d) reactions on F^{19} ,

Card 1/3

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Capture Reaction on F^{19} , P^{31} , and S^{32}
Nuclei

S/056/60/039/003/047/058/XX
B006/B070

P^{31} , and S^{32} . For this purpose a new method was used, which is described in Ref. 1, and which makes possible a better separation of the deuteron group. The reaction $S^{32}(n,d)P^{31}$ was investigated on a target with natural isotopic composition and the deuteron energy spectrum determined. Fig. 1 shows this for an angle of emission of 0° in the laboratory system. Q was found to be equal to (-7.7 ± 0.1) Mev, and the differential cross section at 0° was $(20.4 \pm 1.5) \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ cm}^2/\text{steradian}$. The differential cross section of the reaction $F^{19}(n,d)O^{18}$ at 0° was found to be $(21.4 \pm 1.1) \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ cm}^2/\text{steradian}$, and $Q = (-5.9 \pm 0.3)$ Mev. The cross section of the reaction $S^{32}(n,d)P^{31}$ was found to be $(21.8 \pm 1.2) \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ cm}^2$, and $Q = (-5.2 \pm 0.2)$ Mev. The deuteron angular distributions of these three reactions for $0-30^\circ$ are shown in Fig. 2. The reaction cross sections decrease rapidly with increasing angles. Finally, the authors discuss a calculation of the reduced transition widths according to Butler's theory. The angular distributions calculated theoretically agree with the experimental results for all of the three reactions at an interaction

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Capture Reaction on F^{19} , P^{31} , and S^{32}
Nuclei

84961

S/056/60/039/003/047/058/XX
B006/B070

radius of $5.1 \cdot 10^{-13}$ cm. The authors thank A. P. Pulin and A. M. Tsvetkov for assistance. There are 2 figures and 3 references: 1 Soviet, 1 US, and 1 British.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR (Leningrad Institute of Physics and Technology of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: April 16, 1960

X

Card 3/3

VELYUKHOV, G.Ye.; PROKOF'YEV, A.N.; STARODUBTSEV, S.V., akademik

Method of identification of charged particles from reactions with
fast neutrons. Izv.AN Uz.SSR.Ser.fiz.-mat.nauk no.3:24-31 '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

1. Leningradskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskoy institut AN SSSR i Institut
yadernoy fiziki AN UzSSR. 2. AN UzSSR (for Starodubtsev).

(Neutrons)

(Nuclear reactions)

(Particles (Nuclear physics))

VALYUKHOV, G.Ye.; PROKOF'YEV, A.N.; STARODUBTSEV, S.V.

Capture reaction by F^{19} , P^{31} and S^{32} nuclei. Zhur. eksp. i teor.
fiz. 39 no.3:563-565 S '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Leningradskiy Fiziko-tekhnicheskoy institut Akademii nauk
SSSR.

(Nuclear reactions)

PROKOF'YEV, A.N.

CAND PHYSICOMATH SCI.

Dissertation: "Concerning the Fundamental Theorem of Frobenius."

7 March 49

Moscow State Pedagogical Inst imeni V.I. Lenin.

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

PROKOF'EV, A. N.

Mathematical Reviews
Vol. 15 No. 3
March 1954
Algebra

7-13-54
LL

(1) Math

✓
Prokof'ev, A. N. On conditions for the number of solutions of the equation $X^n = 1$ in a group to be minimum. Ukrain. Mat. Zhurnal 4, 427-430 (1952). (Russian)

According to a classical theorem of Frobenius the number of solutions of $X^n = 1$ is a multiple of n . The author is concerned with the case where it is exactly n . Certain sufficient conditions had been given earlier by Fu [Quart. J. Math., Oxford Ser. 17, 253-256 (1946); these Rev. 8, 436]. The author gives a different type of sufficient condition, and, in the case where n is a power of a prime, gives necessary and sufficient conditions. These conditions refer in a rather complicated way to the behavior of the Sylow subgroups.

I. Kaplansky (Chicago, Ill.).

May 49

USSR/Medicine - Malaria
Medicine - Zoology

"Zooprophylaxis Against Malaria From the Standpoint
of Sanitary Requirements in the Planning of Kolchoz
Settlements," A. P. Prokof'yev, 3 pp

"Gig 1 San" No 5

Suggests that in planning a kolchoz near a reservoir
where anopheles mosquitoes might breed, the cattle
barn be placed on the direct line of flight between
reservoir and living quarters. Suggests other good
practices in planning kolchoz. From the standpoint of
56/49764

May 49

USSR/Medicine - Malaria (Contd)
prophylaxis for malaria, choice of method should
depend on local conditions.

PROKOF'YEV, A. P.

56/49764

PROKOF'EV, A. P.

^X
SERIABIN, K. I., Acad.; VYSHELESSKII, S. N.; ISACHENKO, B. L., Acad.; SARKISOV,
A. KH., Cand. Biological Sci.; FEDOTOV, B. N., Cand. Veterinary Sci.; NIKOLAEV,
V. A., Cand. Biological Sci.; PROKOF'EV, A. P., Sr. Sci. Coworker

"In Memory of A. A. Vladimirov."

SO: Veterinariia 25(4), 1948, p. 48

PROKOF'YEV, A. M.^{P.}

USSR/Medicine - Keratoconjunctivitis
Medicine - Penicillin

Aug 1947

"Penicillin for Keratoconjunctivitis in Cattle," A. M. Rastegayeva, Candidate in Veterinary Sciences, A. P. Prokof'yev, Senior Research Collaborator, Leningrad Scientific Research Veterinary Institute, 1½ pp

"Veterinariya" No 8

During the summer of 1946 there were several cases of eye infection among the cattle in Leningrad Oblast. Article discusses the clinical treatment, therapy, and etiology of keratoconjunctivitis. Various doses of penicillin were used, from 100 to 5,000 Oxford units in one million. The most effective dose was 3,000 Oxford units in one million. Irrigation of the infected area was done with a solution of 20 to 40 Oxford units in one million. Direct application of penicillin solutions to the infected area was found to be most effective.

PA 36T48

PROKOP'YEV, A. P.

"Efficient Burning of Natural Gas in Home and Industry (Scientific Session of the
Lvov VNITO,)" Gig. i San., No. 4, 1949.

Mer., All-Union Sci. and Tech. Soc., -1949-.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001343210008-9

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001343210008-9"

PROKOF'YEV, A.P., dots.

"Handbook on municipal services." Reviewed by A.P. Prokof'ev.
Sig. & san. 23 no. 3:92-93 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(MUNICIPAL SERVICES)

GOROMOSOV, M.S., doktor med. nauk; DANTSIG, N.M., prof.; KYUPAR, A.I., sanit. vrach; MINKH, A.A., prof.; PROKOF'YEV, A.P., dots.; SILIVANIK, K.Ye., doktor med. nauk [deceased]; UVAROV, M.M., kand. med. nauk; SHAFIR, A.I., prof.; SHTREYS, A.I., prof.; KROTKOV, F.G., prof., otv. red.; SELESKERIDI, I.G., red.; ROMANOVA, Z.A., tekhn. red.; MIRONOVA, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Manual on communal hygiene] Rukovodstvo po kommunal'noi gigiene. Moskva, Medgiz. Vol.3. [Hygiene of residential and public buildings] Gigiena zhilykh i obshchestvennykh zdanii. Red. toma Goromosov i A.I.Shafir. 1963. 486 p.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Krotkov). 2. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Minkh).

*

PROKOF'YEV, A.P.

PROKOF'YEV, A.P.

"Problems in general and communal hygiene." Reviewed by A.P.
Prokof'ev. Gig. i san. 23 no.1:87-89 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(PUBLIC HEALTH)

PROKOF'YEV, A.P., dots. (Moskva)

P.N. Diatroptov as a hygienist and public health figure; 100th anniversary of his birth. Gig. i san. 24 no.1:50-54 Ja '59.
(MIRA 12:2)

(BIOGRAPHIMS,
Diatroptov, P.N. (Rus))

PROKOF'YEV, A.P.

"Ionization of air and its importance in hygiene" by A.A. Minkh.
Reviewed by A.P. Prokof'ev. Gig. i san. 25 no. 6:108-109 Je '60.

(MIRA 14:2)

(AIR, IONIZED) (MINKH, A.A.)

PROKOF'YEV, A.P.

Geological characteristics of geometrical formulas used for
determining volumes in the appraisal of reserves. Mat GKZ
no.3:104-111 '63 (MIRA 18:1)

PROKOF'YEV, A.P.

Comparison of geological prospecting data with results of the
working of deposits. Razved. i okh. nedr 24 no. 11:25-28 N '58.
(MIRA 12:1)

1. Gosudarstvennaya komissiya po zapasam mineral'nogo syr'ya.
(Prospecting)

PROKOF'YEV, A.P.

Calculating the costs of prospecting for mineral deposits [with
summary in English] Sov. geol. 1 no.3:106-111 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Gosudarstvennaya komissiya po zapasam poleznykh iskopayemykh pri
Sovete Ministrov SSSR.
(Prospecting--Costs) (Mines and mineral resources)

PROKOF'YEV, A. P.

Internal and external control of analyses of prospecting
samples. Razved. i okh. nedr 28 no.6:6-10 Je '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Gosudarstvennaya komissiya po zapasam poleznykh iskopayemykh
pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR.

(Ores—Sampling and estimation)

PROKOP'YEV, A.P.

Using percentage per meter in estimating reserves. Izvesti i otk.
nedr. 30 no.8:10-13 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Gosudarstvennaya komissiya po zapasam poleznykh iskopayemykh pri
Sovete Ministrov SSSR.

PROKOF'YEV, A. P.

Prakticheskie metody podscheta zapasov rudnykh mestorozhdenii / Practical methods of computing reserves of ore deposits/. Moskva, Gosgeolizdat, 1953. 136 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol 6 No 6 September 1953

PROKOF'YEV, A.P.

Some faults in working out standards for ore deposits.
Razved. i okh. nedr 27 no.6:6-9 Je '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Gosudarstvennaya komissiya zapasov mineral'nogo syr'ya.
(Ore deposits)

EGEL', Lev Yeven'yevich; YERSHOV, A.D., glavnyy red.; ZUBREV, I.N., zam. glavnogo red.; GUDALIN, G.G., red.; KRASHIKOV, V.I., red. [deceased]; KORESHKOV, B.Ya., red.; MOMDZHI, G.S., red.; POZHARITSKIY, K.L., red.; SMIRNOV, V.I., red.; SOLOVOV, A.P., red.; TROYANOV, A. T., red.; FILIPPOVSKAYA, T.B., red.; KHRUSHCHOV, N.A., red.; CHERNOSVITOV, Yu.L., red.; GINZBURG, A.I., red.vypuska; PROKOF'YEV, A. P., red.vypuska; SOKOLOVSKAYA, Ye.Ya., red.izd-va; BYKOVA, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Rare-earth metals.] Redkezemel'nye metally. Moskva, Gostoptekhnizdat, 1963. 332 p. (Otsenka mestorozhdenii pri poiskakh i razvedkakh, no.21). (MIRA 17:2)

PROKOF'YEV, A.P.; STEFANOVICH, V.V.

Using A.S.Zolotarev's method for calculating reserves in blocks
between unparallel sections. Razved. i okh. nedr 26 no.2:10-14
Feb. '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Gosudarstvennaya komissiya po zapasam poleznykh isko-
payemykh pri Sovete ministrov SSSR.
(Mines and miner resources)

SMIRNOV, V.I.; PROKOF'YEV, A.P.; BORZUNOV, V.M.; DYUKOV, A.I.; ZHDANOV,
M.A.; LYUBIMOV, I.A.; NEKIPELOV, V.Ye.; PLOTNIKOV, N.A.;
ANTROPOV, P.Ya., glavnyy red.; FEDOTOVA, A.I., red.izd-va;
GUROVA, O.A., tekhn.red.

[Estimation of reserves of mineral deposits] Podschet zasov
mestorozhdenii paleznykh iskopaemykh. Pod red. V.I.Smirnova i
A.P.Prokof'eva. Glav.red. P.IA.Antropov. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-
tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane neдр, 1960. 671 p.
(MIRA 14:1)

(Mines and mineral resources)

PROKOF'YEV, A.P.

Widely utilize rapid analytical methods. Razved. i okh.nedr 22
no.3:47-48 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:7)
(Ores--Sampling and estimation)

PROKOF'YEV, A.P.

[Practical methods of estimating ore deposit resources] Prakticheskie metody podscheta zapasov rudnykh mestorozhdenii. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo geol. lit-ry, 1953. 133 p. (MLRA 6:8)

(Mines and mineral resources)

PROKOFYEV, A. P.

PROKOFYEV, A P

Prakticheskiye metody podscheta zapasov rudnykh mestorozhdeniy (Practical methods of estimating ore deposit resources) Moskva, Gosgeolizdat, 1953.

133 p. diagrs., tables.

"Literatura": p. 133.

SO: N/5

622.02

.P9

PROKOF'YEV, N. P.

AZHGIREY, G.D., redaktor; BRESHENKOV, B.K., redaktor; ~~PROKOF'YEV, N. P.~~,
redaktor; RUSINOV, L.A., redaktor; KRASNOVA, N.E., redaktor;
GORDIYENKO, Ye.B., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Methods of exploration and prospecting for minerals] Metody poiskov
i razvedki poleznykh iskopaemykh. Izd. 2-e, perer. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr, 1954. 462 p.
(Prospecting) (MIRA 8:4)

PROKOFYEV, A. P.

"Some Deficiencies in the Computation of the Reserves of Mineral Deposits," *Razvelka i Otkrytiya*, No. 3, pp 27-31, 1955

SO: W-31 29, 2 Sep 55

PROKOF'YEV, A.P.

ITSIKSON, M.I.; PROKOF'YEV, A.P.; SHEYN, V.Z.; TIMOFYEVSKAYA, G.V.

Genetic features of the Lesser Khingan Range tin-bearing region.
Sov.geol. no.14-15:43-57 '47. (MLRA 8:8)
(Khangai Range, Lesser--Tin ores)

PROKOF'YEV, A.P.
PROKOF'YEV, Aleksandr Petrovich; KREYTER, V.M., redaktor; ENTIN, M.L.,
redaktor; GUROVA, O.A., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Mapping of ore bodies in estimating mineral resources]
Okonturivanie rudnykh tel pri podshchete zapasov. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geologii i okhrane neдр, 1955.
109 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 9:1)
(Mine surveying)

AUTHOR: Prokof'yev, A.P.

SOV/132-58-11-7/17

TITLE: The Comparison of Data of the Geological Prospecting Survey with the Results of the Exploitation of Deposits (Sravneniye dannyykh geologorazvedochnyykh rabot s rezul'tatami ekspluatatsii mestorozhdeniy)

PERIODICAL: Razvedka i okhrana nedr, 1958, Nr 11, pp 25 - 28 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author analyses and tries to generalize the causes of the difference between the data obtained by the geological and prospecting survey on the importance of a given ore deposit, and the actual results obtained at the end of the exploitation of the same deposit. In 1957

CKZ could obtain full comparative data on only 12 exploited deposits. Some of the final results greatly differed from the preliminary survey data. It was impossible to draw general conclusions from these reports as almost each of them ascribed the discrepancy to a different cause. The author finds that one of the first tasks of the scientific-research institutes must be the elaboration of a special method of comparison of such data.

ASSOCIATION: CKZ

Card 1/1

BOUS, A.A.; BRITAYEV, M.D.; GRECHUKHIN, N.A.; KREYTER, V.M., glavnyy red.;
SHATALOV, Ye.T., red.; YEROFEYEV, B.N., red.; ZENKOV, D.A., red.;
KRASNIKOV, V.I., red.; NIFONTOV, R.V.; SMIRNOV, V.I., red.;
KHRUSHCHOV, N.A., red; YAKZHIN, A.A., red.; PROKOP'YEV, A.P., red;
NEMANOVA, G.F., red.izd-va; PEN'KOVA, S.L., tekhn.red.

[Prospecting for beryllium, tantalum, and niobium deposits] Razvedka
mestorozhdenii berillia, tantala i niobia. Moskva, gos. nauchn.-
tekhn. uzd-vo literatury po geologii i okhrane neдр. 1957 94 p.
(Moscow. Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut mineral'nogo
syr'ia. Metodicheskie ukazaniia po proizvodstvu geologo-razvedochnykh
rabot, no.2). (MIRA 11:3)

(Ore deposits) (Prospecting)

✓ Прокофьев, А. П.; Практические методы подсчета
запасов рудных месторождений (Practical Methods for
Calculation of Ore Reserves). Moscow: Gosudarst.
Izdatel'stvo Geol. Lit., 1953. 133 pp.

51955

PROKOP'YEV, A.P.

Methods of handling control chemical analysis. Razved.i okh.
nedr 21 no.3:25-29 My-Je '55. (MLBA 9:12)

(Chemistry, Analytical) (Mineralogy, Determinative)

PROKOF'YEV, A. P.

"Rational Method of Computing the Resources of Ore Deposits."
Sub. 22 Oct 51, Moscow Inst of Nonferrous Metals and Gold imeni
M. I. Kalinin.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees
in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

PROKOP'YAN, A.P.
TSVETKOV, V.M. [deceased]; ~~PROKOP'YAN, A.P.~~, redaktor; NEMANOVA, G.F.,
redaktor izdatel'stva; GORDIYENKO, Ye.B., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Instructions for using the classification of reserves for tin ore
deposits] Instruktsiia po primeneniiu klassifikatsii zapasov k
mestorozhdeniiam oloviannykh rud. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo
lit-ry po geol.i okhrane neдр, 1955. 41 p. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennaya komissiya po
zapasam poleznykh iskopayemykh.
(Tin ores)

KALLISTOV, P.L.; ZENKOV, D.A.; PROKOF'YEV, A.P. Prinimali uchastiye:
BOGDANOV, F.M.; BORZUNOV, V.M.; BURYBLIN, A.V.; DROZDOV, M.D.;
YEROFEYEV, B.N.; KCMISSAROV, A.K.; KOGAN, I.D.; LYUBIMOV, I.A.;
MIRLIN, R.Ye.; ROKHLIN, M.I.; SERGEYEV, P.V.; SEMENOV, A.D.;
PROLOV, V.V.; NEMANOVA, G.F., red. izd-va; GERDIYENKO, Ye.B.,
tekhn. red.

[Instructions for applying the classification of reserves to
primary gold deposits] Instruktsia po primeneniiu klassifi-
katsii zapasov k korennyim mestorozhdeniam zolota. Moskva,
Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane neдр, 1955.
46 p. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennaya komissiya po zapa-
sam poleznykh iskopayemykh.
(Gold ores--Classification)

OSTROMENTSKIY, N.M.; FONTANOV, G.A.; PROKOF'YEV, A.P., nauchnyy red.;
MAKEYEV, V.I., red. izd-va; BYKOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Industry's requirements as to the quality of mineral materials]
Trebovaniia promyshlennosti k kachestvu mineral'nogo syr'ia; spre-
vochnik dlia geologov. Izd.2., perer. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.
izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane neдр. No.39. [Tin] Olovo. Nauchn.
red. A.P.Prokof'ev. 1961. 50 p. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mine-
ral'nogo syr'ya.

(Tin ores)

PROKOF'YEV, A.P.

Work of A.I. Gol'dfel'd , G.P. Stadnikova and others" Development of efficient prospecting methods for the Altai complex metal deposits of belt-type". Mat GKZ no.3:120-127 '63 (MIRA 18:1)

SOV/81-59-10-37163

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 10, p 536 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Khait, E.V., Prokof'yev, A.S., Lebedeva, A.I., Kachanyuk, Yu.K., Golubeva, Ye.V., Katorzhnov, N.D.

TITLE: Continuous Process of Manufacturing Polycaprolactam //

PERIODICAL: Vestn. tekhn.-ekon. inform. Mezhotrasl. labor. tekhn.-ekon. issled. i nauchno-tekhn. inform. N.-i. fiz.-khim. in-ta im. L.Ya. Karpova, 1958, Nr 5 (10), pp 16-18

ABSTRACT: As a result of the analysis of caprone resin (determination of the content of low-molecular compounds, viscosity of the solution and the melt), which has been obtained in the continuous polymerization of ϵ -caprolactam in direct-flow (of the VK-pipe type) and in three-type (of the U-pipe type) apparatuses at 260°C in the presence of AG salt of 3 - 5% of the monomer weight, it has been found that a polymer with uniform physical-chemical properties is obtained only in apparatuses of the U-pipe type. The method of continuous polymerization of caprolactam in this apparatus can be recommended for the industrial manufacture of caprone resin. ✓

Card 1/1

A. Volokhina

PROKOF'YEV, A.S.
MEDVEDEV, I.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; SITNIKOV, I.Ye., gornyy inzh.; PROKOF'YEV,
A.S., gornyy inzh.

Electric blasting with a large number of delay intervals. Gor. zhur.
no.2:31-33 F '58. (MIRA 11:3)

(Blasting)

PRCKOF'YEV, A. S.

Public Health

First reports of the activities of the Scientific Sanitary-Technical Council of the State Sanitary Inspection in Russia. Gig. i san., No. 12, 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1952 UNCLASSIFIED.

PROKOF'YEV, A.T.

Raw materials for chemical industry. Standartizatsiia
28 no.1:43-44 Ja '84. (MIRA 17:1)

L 26410-66 EWT(d)/EWP(1) LJP(c) GG/BB

ACC NR: AM5020530 Monograph

UR/

Prokof'yev, Anatoliy Valentinovich

35

B+1

160
Programmed instruction. Programmed textbooks. Teaching machines (Programmirovannoye obucheniye. Programmirovannyye uchebniki. Mashiny dlya obucheniya) Moscow, Voenizdat M-va obor. SSSR, 1965. 159 p. illus. 9000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: teaching machine, training procedure, education, programmed textbook, computer application

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This booklet is intended for military readers concerned with training and especially with the problems of increasing the efficiency of the training process and teacher performance. It may also be used by teachers and instructors in schools of general and specialized education. Soviet and non-Soviet achievements in the field of programmed instruction and textbooks and computing systems utilized in teaching are covered. Present day achievements in Soviet military and educational undertakings as well as in several U. S. universities are discussed.

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Ch. II. Preparation of educational material for the programming textbooks -- 27

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Ch. V. Classification of teaching machines — 82

Ch. VI. Description of teaching machines (devices) — 102

Ch. VII. Description of an automated classroom and a teaching complex — 129

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Card

2/2

OSIPOV, I.S.; PROKOF'YEV, A.Ya.

10th annual conference of the Society of Nuclear Medicine
(Montreal, Canada). Med. rad. 10 no.5:84-91 My '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

GRUM-GRZHIMAYLO, N.V.; PROKOF'YEV, D.I.

Constitutional diagram of the ternary system, chromium -
tungsten - molybdenum. Issl.po zharopr.splav. 4:257-262 '59.
(MIRA 13:5)

(Phase rule and equilibrium)
(Chromium-tungsten-molybdenum alloys)

PROKOP'YEV, A.S.

Activities of the Scientific Sanitary-Technical Council of the Russian
State Sanitary Inspection. Gig. sanit., Moskva No.12:46-47 Dec 51.
(CIML 21:4)

PROKOP'YEV, A. Yu., SOKOLOV, V. S., SPIVAK, P. Ye., and SUDNOVSKIY, A. ...

"Investigation of Neutrons Beta Decay," a paper presented at the
Atoms for Peace Conference, Geneva, Switzerland, 1955.

PROKOF'YEV, B. M.

20780. Prokof'yev, B. M. Skatka lesa v vodu lebedkami i traktorami. Les. prom-st', 1949, No. 6, s. 13-15. (Easing Logs into Water by Means of Winches and Tractors)

SO: LETOPIS ZHURNAL STATEY - Vol. 28, Moskva, 1949.

PROKOP^FYEV, B.V., BENTKHEN, V.P. (Irkutsk)

Therapeutic use of mineral waters in Eastern Siberia. Vop.kur.,
fizioter. i lech.fiz.kul't. 23 no.5:465-466 S-O '58 (MIRA 11:11)
(SIBERIA, EASTERN--MINERAL WATERS)

PROKOF'YEV, D., kapitan

Erecting a bridge in winter from the infantry-support tank unit
supply depot. Voen. vest. 42 no.11:91-92 N '62. (MIRA 16:10)

(Pontoon bridges)

PROKOF'YEV, D. I., CAND CHEM SCI, ^{*Diagram of the structure*} "STRUCTURAL DIAGRAM
OF THE TERNARY SYSTEM, CHROMIUM - TUNGSTEN - MOLYBDENUM."
MOSCOW, 1960. (ACAD SCI USSR, INST OF GEN AND INORGANIC
CHEM IM N. S. KURNAKOV). (KL, 3-61, 201).

78-3-4-9/38

AUTHORS: Grum-Grzhimaylo, N. V., Prokof'yev, D. I.

TITLE: On the Phase Diagram of the Ternary System Chromium-Tungsten-Molybdenum (O fazovoy diagramme troynoy sistemy khrom-vol'fram-molibden)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol. 3, Nr 4, pp. 889-894 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The complete phase diagram of the ternary system chromium-tungsten-molybdenum was investigated. The properties of the alloys of three isothermal sections at 1800, 1300 and 1000°C were investigated. At 1800°C the metals chromium, tungsten and molybdenum form a continuous series of solid solutions with volume-centered cubic lattice. The sintered alloys of these metals have finely-crystalline structure. The continuous solid solutions formed in sintering become unstable with a temperature decrease. The solid solutions formed at high temperature decompose on thermal treatment into two ternary solid solutions of which the one is an α -system on the basis of chromium and the other an α_2 -system on the basis of tungsten.

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On the Phase Diagram of the Ternary System Chromium-Tungsten-Molybdenum

At temperatures of 1300 and 1000°C a field of biphasic alloys forms in the ternary system which begins at the side of the binary system chromium-tungsten and ends in the interior of the concentration triangle of the ternary system with an increase of the molybdenum content in the alloys. The ternary alloys have the same structure in the molybdenum corner of the system at any temperature.

The solid solutions of the alloys of the ternary system chromium-tungsten-molybdenum were investigated by radio-graphic analysis.

Based on the changes of the parameter of the ternary solid solution formed at high temperature the parameter surface and the line of the isoparameter of the alloys at 1800°C were constructed.

By means of the parametric method the limit of the decomposition of the isothermal lines of the ternary solid solutions at 1300 and 1000°C was determined. There are 6 figures, 3 tables, and 13 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

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